ADDRESSES

OF THE

DEWANS OF MYSORE

5
Tef. 1532

TO THE

DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

FROM 1900 TO 1912

VOL. II

BANGALORE:
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AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MYSORE STATE

DURING THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Her Highness the Maharani-Regent regrets that, owing to the increase of plague in the Mysore City, the annual Meeting for this year of the Assembly of Representative Raiyats and Merchants has had to be suspended. But, at the same time, Her Highness has been pleased to direct that the following account of the Administration of the State, during the past official year, be communicated to the Members of the Assembly, and also published in the Mysore Gazette for general information.

Royal Marriages.—The chief event of the year was the celebration of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja with the second daughter of the Rana Jhala Bane Singhji of Vana in Kattiawar, a descendent of a younger branch of the Wadhwan Family, which belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. This alliance is regarded as a most auspicious union and full of happy augury for the future, inspiring all with the confidence that it would prove to be of great and lasting benefit to the State and tend to the welfare and continued prosperity of the Royal House of Mysore. The marriage of His Highness' younger sister, the Princess Chaluvajammanniavaru, with a member of the Ursu Family, Mr. Lakshmikanta Urs, was also celebrated at about the same time. The preparations for both the weddings were on a scale befitting the occasion, and the festivities passed off with the greatest gaiety and splendour. The warm congratulations of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and of His Excellency the Viceroy of India were conveyed to Their Highnesses the Maharani-Regent and the Maharaja, by His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Madras, in the following words:—

"Since His Excellency the Viceroy is unable, to his regret, to be present here to-day, he has asked me to represent him, and to inform Your Highness that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to command that her congratulations should be conveyed to Your Highness. The Viceroy has also desired me to express his felicitations on this auspicious ceremony, and to wish Your Highness and your bride a long and happy life. Speaking on my own behalf, I wish to offer Her Highness the Maharani-Regent and to Your Highness my sincere congratulations on this happy event, and I desire to express my earnest hope that this alliance, so auspiciously entered upon, will bring many blessings to Your Highness and to Your Highness bride, that it will promote the happiness of Your Highness beloved mother, and that it will add to the welfare of this already fortunate and prosperous State."

The presence of His Excellency the Governor of Madras as well as that of Lady Havelock and of the Honorable Colonel and Mrs. Robertson, and of other distinguished guests, both European and Indian, was a source of special gratification to Their Highnesses. It need hardly be added that Their Highnesses fell deeply grateful to all classes of their subjects for their loyal demonstrations of enthusiasm and good wishes on the occasion.

Season Prospects.—Both the monsoons proved deficient during the year, so that the average rainfall for the whole year was only 26·43 inches, which was 20·26 inches less than that for the preceding year and 9·77 inches below the average for the past 20 years.

The rainfall in July and August 1899 was below the normal, though fairly copious in September. The north-east monsoon was also deficient and unequally distributed. In the case of dry crops, the late sowings proved more or less a failure; and, as regards irrigated crops, the serious deficiency in tank-filling rains affected the outturn of the *Kartik* harvest and prevented cultivation for the *Vyshak*. In other cases, the yield was practically normal. There was, therefore, a general rise in the prices of food grains, especially ragi; but there was no appreciable depletion of the stock stored in anticipation of a bad year, and the markets were well supplied. Fodder was sufficient, except in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Kadur districts, in the first three of which a few State Forests were thrown open for the free grazing of raiyats' cattle. Towards the close of the official year, the outlook in the maidan parts was again gloomy. A few test works to give relief to villagers had to be opened in the Bagepalli taluk of the Kolar district and Mandya taluk of the Mysore district. The recent rains have, however, considerably improved the prospects in almost all parts of the State, though unfortunately, prices still rule somewhat high.

Plague.—There was, on the whole, a marked diminution of plague during the past official year. The districts of Kadur and Shimoga continued to be free, while there was a considerable decrease in the number of attacks and deaths in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and in the Mysore City, as compared with the year 1898-99. But, on the other hand, there was a noticeable increase in the Mysore district. Cases were reported in parts of the Hassan district (namely, the town of Arsikere and the village of Kattepura in the Arkalgud taluk) in November 1899; and the taluk of Davangere and the sub-taluk of Harihar in the Chitaldrug district became infected in September and November respectively, but became free by March following. The epidemic began to decline in all the affected districts in February, and was absent from the Bangalore City between 8th April and 29th June. The only places which reported cases on the last day of the year were the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the town of Kunigal. Altogether, there were, during the year, 6,597 cases and 5,001 deaths from plague in all parts of the State, as against 14,831 cases and 12,272 deaths in the previous year.

The measures adopted by Government in 1898-99, for the prevention and suppression of plague, continued to be in force during last year also; and, of these, the prompt evacuation of infected localities was found to be very efficacious. Disinfection of infected houses, either by chemicals or by exposure to sun and air, was also beneficial. The sanitation of towns and villages received the constant attention of the District Officers.

With the decrease of plague, the plague rules and restrictions were relaxed to some extent and the system of medical inspection at railway stations and of escorting passengers was abolished, as also the issue of passports and observation notices in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The aggregate plague expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,64,627 as against Rs. 7,50,640 in the previous year.

FINANCE.

The subjoined statements show the details of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, as compared with the actuals of the year previous.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts	Actuals 1898-99	Preliminary 1899-1900	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	95,34,042	95,13,274	−20,768
Salt	19,746	17,318	−2,428
Stamps	6,44,294	7,73,667	+1,29,373
Excise—(*a*) Arrack	18,88,866	18,01,651	−87,215
(*b*) Toddy	12,87,846	16,05,799	+3,17,953
(*c*) Miscellaneous	95,347	94,868	−479
Total Excise ...	32,72,059	35,02,318	+2,30,259
Sayar	3,19,336	3,81,528	+62,192
Mohatarfa	2,17,639	2,16,206	−1,433
Forests—(*a*) Sandalwood	7,99,352	9,41,360	+1,42,008
(*b*) Timber and fuel	1,13,731	1,62,600	+48,869
(*c*) Other forest items	2,56,077	2,40,752	−15,325
(*d*) Kheddas	4,807	13,814	+9,007
Total Forests ...	11,73,967	13,58,526	+1 84,559
Gold Mining—(*a*) Five per cent Royalty ...	11,63,465	11,90,834	+27,369
(*b*) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, etc.	60	...	−60
Total Gold Mining ...	11,63,525	11,90,834	+27,309
Registration	88,648	1,10,761	+22,113
Amrit Mahal	22,683	14,032	−8,651
State Investments and Bank Deposits—			
(*a*) Interest on Government Securities ...	4,25,641	3,29,406	−96,235
(*b*) Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank	45,205	27,143	−18,062
(*c*) Profit on Govt. of India Securities sold.	...	12,569	+12,569
Total State Investments and Bank Deposits ...	4,70,846	3,69,118	−1,01,728
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue ...	2,26,448	1,40,624	+14,176
Law and Justice—Courts	53,496	62,369	+8,873
Jails	17,840	17,295	−545
Total Law and Justice ...	71,336	79,664	+8,328
Police	20,081	7,755	−12,326
Education	79,744	90,520	+10,776
Medical	21,687	27,085	+5,398
Scientific and Minor Departments	9,513	8,877	−636
Stationery and Printing	5,787	6,598	+811
Public Works and Sanitary	30,566	26,421	−4,145
Other items	2,39,718	2,12,629	−27,089
Grand Total ...	1,75,31,665	1,80,47,755	+5,16,090
State Railways—			
Revenue Account	4,13,457	2,86,443	−1,27,014
Guaranteed Interest	24,452	17,801	−6,651
Total ...	4,37,909	3,04,244	−1,33,665
Grand Total including State Railways ...	1,79,69,574	1,83,51,999	+3,82,425

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure	Actuals, 1898-99	Preliminary, 1899-1900	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	0
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	0
Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family	1,60,000	1,60,000	0
Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs	79,364	81,777	+2,413
Total ...	51,39,364	51,41,777	+2,413
Refunds and Drawbacks—Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ...	1,56,444	1,56,444	0
Other items	1,52,628	,66,130	—86,498
Total ...	3,09,072	2,22,574	—86,498
Land Revenue Charges—Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ...	1,92,814	1,94,960	+2,146
Sub-Divisional Officers and Establishments ...	25,587	28,298	+2,711
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ...	92,984	94,022	+1,038
Taluk Establishments	3,96,037	. .3,94,370	—1,667
Survey and Settlement	1,48,922	1,55,129	+6,207
Inam	8,905	8,716	—189
Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers	6,97,478	6,84,332	—13,146
Miscellaneous	62,076	46,592	—15,484
Total ...	16,24,803	16,06,419	—18,384
Stamps	34,941	30,105	—4,836
Excise	2,63,973	2,71,571	+7,598
Sayer	15,190	14,384	—806
Forests including Elephant Kheddas	4,99,928	4,68,159	—31,769
Gold Mining	11,480	9,241	—2,437
Registration	65,297	70,258	+4,961
Amrit Mahal	34,190	34,624	+434
Total including Refunds and Land Revenue Charges ...	28,58,874	27,27,335	—1,31,539
Interest—On Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs	1,08,245	96,638	—11,607
On Savings Bank Deposits	1,00,033	...1,23,312	+23,279
On Charity Fund	15,190	20,135	+4,945
On Insurance Fund	11,383	14,917	+3,534
Refunds	0	476	+476
Total ...	2,34,851	2,55,478	+20,627
General Administration	4,90,348	5,05,232	+14,884
Law and Justice—Courts	9,07,325	9,01,735	+5,590
Jails	97,985	1,03,990	+6,005
Police	9,27,163	9,51,103	+23,940
Education	5,73,966	6,12,930	+38,964
Muzrai	3,72,266	3,22,922	—49,344
Medical	3,42,464	3,67,047	+24,583
Government Houses	94,762	79,564	—15,198
Scientific and Minor Departments	2,20,878	...2,20,803	—75
Total ...	40,27,157	40,65,326	+38,169
Miscellaneous charges—Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, etc. ...	8,70,025	3,18,267	—5,51,758
Stationery and Printing	1,90,026	1,79,512	—10,514
Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased	37,268	50,683	+13,415
Other items	2,85,657	2,14,839	—70,818
Total ..	13,82,976	7,63,301	—6,19,675
Plague	7,50,640	4,64,627	—2,86,013
Famine Relief	4,344	4,796	+452
Public Works, including special sanitary works	32,50,728	34,17,332	+1,66,604
Army	9,88,996	9,72,881	—16,113
Grand Total ...	1,86,37,930	1,78,12,853	-8,25,077
State Railways—Interest on expended portion of Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihar line	6,41,497	6,35,298	—6,199
Other Railways Capital Account	7,35,454	6,51,068	—84,386
Total ...	13,76,951	12,86,366	—90,585
Grand Total including State Railways ...	2,00,14,881	1,90,99,219	—9,15,662

RECEIPTS.

The variations under the principal heads of Revenue are examined below:—

Land Revenue.—There was a small decrease of Rs. 20,768 due mainly to diminished receipts from sale of land. The extent of lands relinquished was also in excess of that taken up during the year, though there was a net increase in the total area under cultivation owing to the completion of the Survey Settlement of the Nanjangud taluk. Out of a total area of 17,455,539 acres, the extent of culturable land at the end of 1898-99 was 6,953,987 acres; and of this 6,497,101 acres were actually under cultivation. During the past year 33,912 acres were taken up on *darkhast*, an addition of 33,323 acres resulted from the Survey Settlement of the Nanjangud taluk, and 60,780 acres were relinquished. There were accordingly 6,503,556 acres under cultivation at the end of the year, made up as follows:—

	Extent	Assessment
	Acres.	Rs.
Wet	773,677	31,34,825
Dry	5,317,508	41,65,900
Garden	243,611	1,293,232
Coffee	165,691	1,80,902
Cinchona and cardamom	3,069	1,912
Total ...	6,503,556	87,76,771

Stamps.—The revenue under this head was better by Rs. 1,29,373, made up of Rs. 35,021 under "sale of general stamp papers," Rs. 68,336 under "sale of court fees labels," and Rs. 26,016 under "miscellaneous," due mainly to the unusually large amount of stamp duty collected in the Huzur Treasury.

Excise.—The net increase of Rs. 2,30,259 was the result chiefly of an increase of Rs. 3,17,953 under "toddy," due to the extension of the *tree-tax system*, and of a fall of Rs. 87,215 in the income from arrack, owing to smaller consumption of that liquor in consequence of the prevalence of plague and the high ruling prices of food grains.

Sayer.—The levy of duty on the sale of old stock of arecanuts in the Shimoga district gave rise to an increase of Rs. 62,192.

Forests and Kheddas.—Large sales of sandalwood resulted in an enhancement of the receipts thereunder by Rs. 1,42,008. There was also an increase of Rs. 48,869 under "timber," but other items showed a decrease of Rs. 15,325. The increase in the receipts from Kheddas occurred chiefly under sale proceeds of elephants.

Gold Mining.—The quantity of gold produced exceeded that for the previous year by 61,180 oz., and the 5 per cent Royalty brought to credit during the year likewise shows a small increase of Rs. 27,369. The details of production and Royalty are subjoined.

No.	Name of Gold Mining Companies	1898-99			1899-00		
		Bar gold produced in oz.	Certified value of gold produced	Five per cent Royalty on the year's production	Bar gold produced in oz.	Certified value of gold produced	Five per cent Royalty on the year's production
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Mysore Gold Mining Company ...	1,50,218	587,182 4 3	29,359 2 2	167,321	647,924 5 11	32,396 4 3
2	Urigam do ...	55,375	207,087 18 4	10,354 7 11	70,565	262,209 16 5	13,110 9 10
3	Nandydroog do ...	41,749	156,883 0 8	7,844 2 0	45,992	172,399 9 2	8,619 19 5
4	Balaghat do ...	3,093	11,919 17 10	595 19 10	11,938	45,528 17 10	2,276 8 10
5	Nine Reefs do ...	3,687	14,037 17 9	701 17 10	5,433	20,763 4 5	1,038 3 2
6	Champion Reefs do ...	1,49,774	564,611 3 4	28,230 11 2	163,255	615,417 2 0	30,770 17 1
7	Gold Fields of Mysore do ...	938	3,376 9 11	168 16 5	203	752 9 5	37 12 5
8	Mysore West do ...	2,209	8,455 11 1	422 15 3	2,508	9,609 5 4	480 9 3
9	Mysore Wynaad do ...	2,209	8,455 11 1	422 15 3	2,508	9,609 5 4	480 9 3
10	Coromandel do ..	4,065	15,177 16 0	758 17 9	4,078	17,615 2 4	880 15 1
11	Road Block do ...	58	227 0 6	11 7 0	754	2,930 15 0	146 10 8
	Total ...	4,13,375	1,577,414 10 9	78,870 12 7	474,555	1,804,759 13 2	90,237 19 3

Registration.—The increase of Rs. 22,113 was due to a larger number of documents registered.

Amrit Mahal.—The revenue under this head has fallen by Rs. 8,651, the sales of cattle having been affected by scarcity of fodder.

State Surplus Investments, etc.—There was a fall of Rs. 96,235 under "Interest on Government Securities," due to the transfer in the previous year of Government of India Pro-notes to the nominal value of 25½ lakhs as loan to Jodhpur, retransferred this year to the credit of the Special Fund referred to later on, and to the transfer of Government Paper of the value of 10 lakhs to the credit of the Palace and of the Damodar Dass Charities. Reduced balances and the reduction in the rate of interest led to a fall of Rs. 18,062 under "interest on current deposits" in the Madras Bank. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 12,569 under "profit on Government of India Securities sold."

Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 14,176 under this head is made up of Rs. 12,408 realised on special loans and of Rs. 1,768 on arrears of revenue.

Law and Justice.—The increase of Rs. 8,328 was chiefly due to enhanced realisations under "fees, fines and forfeitures."

Police.—The net decrease of Rs. 12,326 was due to the credit in the previous year of the amount (Rs. 18,000) refunded by the British Government towards the cost of Railway Police, and to an increase in the year under report of Rs. 5,794, being the amount recovered towards the cost of the Punitive Police Force at Seringapatam and Ganjam.

Education.—The excess realisation under this head was made up of Rs. 3,417 from school fees, Rs. 6,980 from the sale proceeds of school books and Rs. 379 from other sundry items.

Other items.—The net decrease of Rs. 27,089 was due to various causes and chiefly to decreases under "unclaimed deposits" transferred to Government and under "acreage contribution."

Mysore State Railways.—The Railway Revenue was, as a matter of fact, better than in the previous year; but as it was not fully brought to credit in the year under report, the accounts show a decrease of Rs. 1,33,665.

EXPENDITURE.

Turning to the expenditure of the State, it will be noticed that the more important heads under which increases occurred were the following:—

Rs.	
7,598	under "Excise" was due chiefly to additional establishments entertained, increases given, instruments purchased, and the like.
20,627	under "Interest" was owing chiefly to increase in Savings Banks Deposits, and, to a smaller extent, to the payment of arrears of interest upon the Charity Fund and to the growth of the Insurance Fund.
14,884	under "General Administration" was the result principally of the debit to Provincial Funds of the entire cost of the Local Fund and Municipal establishments maintained in the Dewan's and Comptroller's Offices; of increased establishments and increments sanctioned, and of additional travelling allowances and contingent charges incurred, in the Dewan's Office.
23,940	under "Police" was due partly to increases sanctioned under "Executive, Rural and temporary Police Force," partly to additional Reserve Force entertained in the Bangalore district, and partly to the refund of $\frac{3}{10}$ths of the charges incurred by the Southern Maharatta Railway Company on account of the wages of Railway Police employed for watch and ward.
38,964	under "Education" was due to the revision of the Educational Department.
24,583	under "Medical" was owing to the transfer of certain officers from the Plague Department and to increases sanctioned.
13,415	under "Premia etc.," on Government of India Pro-Notes.
1,66,604	under "Public Works" including Sanitary Works.

Per contra, there were decreases under the heads noted below :—

Rs.

86,498 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was chiefly owing to the non-recurrence during the year of large payments of arrears to inamdars on account of Toddy Revenue; and this in spite of the fact that Court Fee Stamps to a large amount (Rs. 21,399) were refunded under Rules of Practice.

18,384 under "Land Revenue charges" was due in the main to a portion of the permanent and temporary remuneration to village establishments and of malnad land inams not having been paid during the year.

31,769 under "Forests" occurred under the head "Conservancy and Works."

49,344 under "Muzrai" was due to the absence of payments on account of arrears and of grant to Muzrai Institutions under Palace management, as in the previous year.

15,198 under "Government Houses" was due to non-purchase of Bungalows.

5,51,758 under "Miscellaneous charges" sub-head "Pensions, etc.," was consequent on the large grant made in the previous year for the Damodar Doss Charities (Rs. 5,67,339).

10,514 under "Stationery and Printing" was due to reduced expenditure on printing and Europe Stationery.

70,818 under "Other Items" was the result chiefly of the non-recurrence of various special charges as well as reduced expenditure on Bangalore City Extensions and other items.

2,86,013 was under "Plague Charges."

16,115 was under "Army."

90,585 under "State Railways" was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 2,31,868 the bulk whereof (*viz.*, Rs. 2,10,543) represents the diminution in the expenditure on the Birur-Shimoga Railway, and of an increase of Rs. 1,41,283 on account of capital expenditure including surveys.

The ordinary receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,47,755 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 1,78,12,853, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 2,34,902. Including the income and expenditure under "Railways," the year's receipts were Rs. 1,83,51,999 and the expenditure Rs. 1,90,99,219 showing a net deficit of Rs. 7,47,220. This was due chiefly to the capital outlay of the year on our Railways amounting to Rs. 6,51,068, and the heavy item of interest annually payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on the expended portion of the Railway Capital of the Mysore-Harihar line, amounting to Rs. 6,35,298.

The subjoined statements give the year's Gross and Net Income and Expenditure as compared with those of 1898-99:—

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1899-1900.

Heads of Receipts	Gross Receipts 1899-1900	Refunds and Draw-backs, 1899-1900	Charges 1899-1900	Net Receipts, 1899-1900	Net Receipts, 1898-1899
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	95,13,274	1,64,637	16,06,419	77,42,218	77,46,580,
2. Salt	17,318	...	...	17,318	19,746
3. Stamps	7,73,667	26,997	30,105	7,16,565	6,03,014
4. Excise	35,02,318	25,614	2,71,571	32,05,133	29,00,340
5. Sayer	3,81,528	20	14,384	3,67,124	3,04,146
6. Mohatarfa	2,16,206	20	...	2,16,186	2,17,639
7. Forests ... Ordinary ...	13,44,712	3,026	4,52,474	8,89,212	6,86,764
7. Forests ... Kheddas ...	13,814	...	15,685	—1,871	—13,533
8. Gold Mining	11,90,834	2,010	9,241	11,79,583	11,49,700
9. Registration	1,10,761	250	70,258	40,253	22,548
10. Amrit Mahal	14,032	...	34,624	—20,592	—11,507
11. Interest on State Surplus Investments and Bank Deposits.	3,69,118	...	...	3,69,118	4,70,846
12. Interest on Loans, etc., Revenue arrears.	1,40,624	...	...	1,40,624	1,26,448
13. Sundry other sources of Income.	2,12,629	...	...	2,12,629	2,11,346
Total ...	1,78,00,835	2,22,574	25,04,761	1,50,73,500	1,44,34,077
14. State Railways ...	3,04,244	...	12,86,366	—9,82,122	—9,39,042
Grand Total including State Railways.	1,81,05,079	2,22,574	37,91,127	1,40,91,378	1,34,95,035
Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ...				1,48,38,598	1,55,40,342
Deficit including Railways ...				7,47,220	20,45,307
Surplus excluding Railways ...				2,34,902	...

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1899-1900.

Heads of Expenditure	Gross Expenditure, 1899-1900	Income 1899-1900	Net Expenditure 1899-1900	Net Expenditure 1898-99
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Subsidy	35,00,000	...	35,00,000	35,00,000
2. Civil List	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	14,00,000
3. Political Pensions	81,777	...	81,777	79,364
4. Pensions to the Members of the Royal Family.	1,60,000	...	1,60,000	1,60,000
5. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	96,638	...	96,638	1,08,245
6. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits, Charity Fund and Insurance Fund.	1,58,840	...	1,58,840	1,26,606
7. General Administration	5,05,232	...	5,05,232	4,90,348
8. Law and Justice Courts	9,01,735	62,369	8,39,366	8,53,829
8. Law and Justice Jails	1,03,990	17,295	86,695	80,145
9. Police	9,51,103	7,755	9,43,348	9,07,082
10. Education	6,12,930	90,520	5,22,410	4,94,222
11. Muzrai	3,22,922	...	3,22,922	3,72,266
12. Medical	3,67,047	27,085	3,39,962	3,20,777
13. Government Houses	79,564	...	79,564	94,762
14. Scientific and Minor Departments ...	2,20,803	8,877	2,11,926	2,11,365
15. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, etc....	3,18,267	...	3,18,267	8,70,625
16. Stationery and Printing	1,79,512	6,598	1,72,914	1,84,239
17. Premia, etc., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased.	50,683	0	50,683	37,268
18. Famine Relief	4,796	0	4,796	4,344
19. Public Works	34,17,332	26,421	33,90,911	32,20,162
20. Army	9,72,881	0	9,72,881	9,88,996
21. Other items	2,14,839	0	2,14,839	2,85,657
22. Plague	4,64,627	0	4,64,627	7,50,640
Total ...	1,50,85,518	2,46,920	1,48,38,598	1,55,40,342

The year under retrospect began with an opening balance of Rs. 1,39,07,688. Deducting therefrom the year's deficit of Rs. 7,47,220, the balance was Rs. 1,31,60,468, including the Jodhpur Loan of Rs. 25½ lakhs.

Under an arrangement approved by the British Government, securities of the face value of Rs. 50,81,500 (consisting of Rs. 25,31,500 of Government of India Pro-Notes and Rs. 25,50,000 the amount of Jodhpur loan) were transferred during the year to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, towards the formation of a Special Fund for the redemption of the Southern Mahratta Railway debenture loan of £1,200,000. The Resident in Mysore and the Dewan of Mysore are the Trustees of the Fund, and the Comptroller-General has the custody of the Securities of the Fund and invests half-yearly the interest on the Securities as it accrues. By means of this investment there will be an accumulation on 1st March 1936 of over Rs. 180 lakhs, an amount sufficient to redeem on that date the debenture loan. This Special Fund had to its credit Rs. 51,23,901 on the 1st March 1900, the latest date up to which accounts have been received.

The Railway Loans Redemption Fund, which had been previously formed and which by the annual investments of previous years had accumulated to Rs. 32,15,935, has accordingly been closed, 20 lakhs being retained for the repayment of the local loan on due date, and the balance Rs. 12,15,935 transferred to the credit of the Special Fund.

The net result of these two transactions was to reduce the surplus of Rs. 1,31,60,468 to Rs. 92,94,903 as shown under:—

		Rs.
Surplus		1,31,60,468
Add Railway Loans Redemption Fund		32,15,935
	Total ...	1,63,76,403
Deduct—		
		Rs.
I Local Railway Loan Redemption Fund... ...		20,00,000
II Special Fund for Redemption of £1,200,000 ...		50,81,500
		70,81,500
	Balance ...	92,94,903

Budget.—The preliminary budget for the year 1900-1901 (*vide* Appendix) provides for an income of Rs. 1,80,39,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,79,000, which includes several unusual charges not likely to recur every year, such as those noted in the margin.* There is accordingly a deficit of Rs. 10,40,000, which it should be explained, is more apparent than real, and is due chiefly to the fact that the bulk (Rs. 9,38,000) of the receipts from mining leases (which in 1899-1900 amounted to about Rs. 11,90,834, and which will, during the current year, be credited to the special account of "the Electric Power Transmission Contract" maintained by Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, to meet payments to be made in England on account of machinery, plant, etc. for the Cauvery Falls Scheme,) has not yet been brought on the side of revenue in the present budget pending receipts of accurate figures. The aggregate of such payments in England will probably amount to Rs. 8,80,590. It is also estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 4,65,000 will have to be incurred in India during the current year for the land transit of electric plant, and maintenance thereof, and for other works, namely, dams, channels, buildings, timber poles, etc. For these items of expenditure separate provision will be made in due course in a supplemental budget.

*Expenses of the Royal Marriage debited to State Funds.	Rs. 4,80,000
Plague charges ...	3,25,000
Buildings for the extra-Police Force sanctioned for the Kolar Gold Fields ...	65,000
Reception of Distinguished Personages	75,000

District Funds.—In September 1899, a separate Sanitary Board was formed for the Kolar Gold Fields. The number of Local Funds Circles rose accordingly from 9 to 10.

The income under all heads, exclusive of 24 per cent of the Local Cess assigned for education, amounted to Rs. 5,72,520. Including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 8,55,008.

The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 6,14,131, of which Rs. 4,92,940 was spent on public works, Rs. 10,814 on sanitation, Rs. 52,234 in affording medical aid, Rs. 17,476 for accommodation to travellers, and the rest on miscellaneous items.

Local Funds General.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,09,543; and with an opening balance of Rs. 2,80,911 there was available a sum of Rs. 3,90,454. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,40,091,* leaving a balance of Rs. 2,50,363 at the credit of the fund.

	Rs.
*By District Officers ...	76,419
By the D.P.W. ...	63,649
By the Sanitary Dept.	23
	1,40,091

Village School Fund.—Out of the amount of Rs. 5,42,028-10-10* at the credit of the Fund, a sum of Rs. 2,36,685-9-8 was expended on the maintenance of 8 Anglo-Vernacular and 1,485 Vernacular Schools, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 3,05,343-1-2 in favor of the Fund.

	Rs.
*Opening balance	3,26,016-6-4
Receipts during the year ...	2,16,012-4-6

Municipal Fund.—The number of municipalities at the close of 1899-1900 was 121, being five more than in the year preceding.

The receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 6,84,406, of which Rs. 4,75,798* was realized from taxation, *viz.*, house and mohatarfa taxes, octroi or town duties, etc., and the balance from loans and grants-in-aid from Government and other miscellaneous sources. Including the opening balance, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,05,224. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,46,673. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,73.755 was spent on Conservancy, Rs. 2,20,693 on Public Works, Rs. 40,113 in rendering medical aid, Rs. 22,237 on account of plague prevention and the opening out of congested localities, Rs. 38,815 on the maintenance of educational institutions, and the balance on miscellaneous items. The incidence of taxation per head of the municipal population was Re. 0-13-3$\frac{3}{5}$.

*		Rs.
i. Octroi	...	1,92,167
ii. House tax including lighting tax	...	1,53,616
iii. License receipts	...	29,951
iv. Carriage tax	...	760
v. Tax on animals	...	823
vi. Mohatarfa	...	98,481
Total	...	4,75,798

Public Works.—The outlay on Public Works (other than Railways) aggregated Rs. 44,09,370 against Rs. 43,10,124 in the previous year. Its distribution over the several budget heads was as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial Fund	33,68,008
District Local Funds	4,06,004
Local Funds General	63,649
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,47,884
Palace Fund	39,780
Grants for sanitary works from Provincial Funds and Local Funds General	55,228
Non-Budget works (*i.e.*, works sanctioned from Forest, Education and other departmental budgets and contributions)	2,28,817
Total ...	44,09,370

Classified by service heads, the distribution of the above outlay, both under original works and repairs, was as follows :—

	Rs.
Military buildings	65,219
Civil buildings	7,92,071
Communications	8,83,667
Miscellaneous public improvements	2,13,786
Irrigation	13,41,171
Establishment	7,11,208
Tools and plant	64,264
Suspense accounts	53,939
Sanitary budget works	55,228
Works debitable to budgets of other departments ...	2,28,817
Total ...	44,09,370

A summary of progress under the several service heads is given below.

Military Buildings.—Of Rs. 65,219 incurred under this head, upwards of Rs. 50,000 was spent on the completion of the additional buildings required for the Imperial Service Lines at Bangalore. A line of Barr huts was also constructed at Kolar.

Under *Civil Buildings*, the largest outlay (over 3 lakhs) was incurred on the reconstruction of the Mysore Palace, including payments made in England for iron works. The next work in importance was the construction of the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore with an outlay of Rs. 1,15,000. Fair progress was made on the construction of the Students' Home at Bangalore, on the Taluk Cutcherries at Srinivaspur, Gundlupet, Tarikere and Koppa, and on the Officials' Quarters at the last mentioned place. Some additions to the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund were also satisfactorily completed.

Owing to the Palace at Mysore being under construction a temporary marriage pavilion was constructed in the compound of the Jaganmohan Palace at a cost of about Rs. 1,26,300 for the marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of the third Princess, in June last. Most of the materials, including, iron trusses and corrugated iron sheets for the roof, and iron water pipes for the pillars, and timber amounting to over half a lakh, are available for being utilized for permanent State buildings and water supply projects.

Under *Communications*, the principal works in hand were the construction of the bridge across the Bhadra river at Tadasa in the Kadur district, the opening out of a new road from the Balaghat Railway Station to the 11th mile of the Ooregum Gold Fields Railway feeder, the construction of a permanent system of telephone line in the Bangalore City, the extension of the Sagar Malnad and the Bababudan Hill roads, the metalling and improving of the Gundlupet Sultan's Battery and the Narasipur-Chamrajnagar roads, and the bridging of the Addahalla stream on Manjarabad-Subramanya road and of the difficult river crossings on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli road. Besides these, 9 miles of new roads which were under construction during previous years, were completed, and the existing roads, both Provincial and District Fund, measuring about 5,282 miles, were maintained in fairly trafficable condition. More than Rs. 78,000 was spent on the construction and repair of travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges, and musafirkhanas in various parts of the State.

Under *Miscellaneous Public Improvements*, the opening out of the new Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions in Bangalore City made fair progress during the year, and the main lines of water supply to them were completed. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on the equestrian statue of His Highness the late Maharaja, which is expected shortly from England.

As regards the harnessing of the Cauvery Falls, with a view to generate electric power, alluded to in the previous year's Speech, it is gratifying to be able to state that the project has now been definitely settled, and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government for utilizing the entire dry weather supply in the river. Agreements have also been entered into with Messrs. Taylor & Sons, London, Agents for the Minning Companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, for the purchase of electric power for working the machinery, and Captain Lotbiniere has again been deputed to England and America to make necessary arrangements for the purchase of the requisite distribution plant. The construction of the new anikat across the Cauvery at Sivasamudram and of new buildings for the accommodation of the executive and office staff as well as for the location of the machinery, etc., have since been started under the supervision of a resident engineer, and a staff of officers and subordinates appointed. The supply of motive power from this source to work the machines at a distance at a very cheap cost will, it is confidently hoped, not only furnish the stimulus necessary for a considerable expansion of industries in the State, but also tend to develop the natural resources of the country, and enhance the prosperity of the people. The opening of the Power Works will, undoubtedly, mark a new era in the annals of Mysore. If present expectations be realized, works connected with the first installation will be completed and electric power made available at the Kolar Gold Fields, about April 1902.

Under *Irrigation*, the first work that needs mention is the great Marikanave Reservoir, across the Vedavati river which was in full swing during the year,

under a sanctioned project of 39 lakhs, the year's expenditure being Rs. 6,42,000. The difficult and costly foundations for the high masonry dam were satisfactorily filled in and brought up to bed level.

Good progress was also secured on the other large incomplete irrigation works of the previous year, *viz.*, the opening out of the right bank channel from the Ramasamudram tank in the Kolar district, the construction of the new Mavatur tank across the Garudachala stream, and the restoration of the Timmanhalli-Tangalmadu tank in the Tumkur district, the construction of the Kalhalli, Chikmadore, Parasarampur, Mirsabihalli, and Karikere new tanks in the Chitaldrug district, the construction of aqueduct at 7¼ mile of Chikdevarayasagar channel, and the restoration of the Kalhalli anikat and the Kempasagara, Kirigaval Dodkere, and Kottebetta Palkere tanks in the Mysore district, the Sulikere tank and channels in the Shimoga district, and the big Kuksandra tank in the Kadur district.

Sanitation.—The chief sanitary works in progress during the year were the opening out of conservancy roads and lanes in congested parts and improving the sanitation of Bangalore City, and the water-supply works for the towns of Kolar, Chitaldrug, and Chikmagalur. A project for the drainage of the Bangalore City has since been received, and will be disposed of as soon as the question of funds is settled.

Railways.—The Birur-Shimoga railway, 37·97 miles in length, was completed during the year and opened for public traffic on the 1st of December 1899. The total net earnings on the open lines of railways owned by the State aggregated Rs. 5,95,861 as shown in the margin;* but the whole amount does not appear in the Comptroller's accounts owing to a portion thereof not having been remitted or adjusted before the close of the year.

*	Rs.
Mysore-Harihar	4,40,926
Bangalore-Hindupur	63,891
Nanjangud extension	10,765
Birur-Shimoga railway	17,221
Kolar Gold-Fields railway	63,058
Total ...	5,95,861

The percentages to capital outlay work out as noted below :—

i.	Mysore-Harihar	2·80
ii.	Bangalore-Hindupur	2·56
iii.	Nanjangud extension	1·65
iv.	Birur-Shimoga railway	0·75
v.	Kolar Gold Fields railway	5·84

The total expenditure incurred by the State on construction, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,51,068, while the guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company plus one-fourth surplus profits on account of the Mysore-Harihar line amounted to Rs. 6,35,298. The aggregate expenditure of the year under *Railways*, therefore, was Rs. 12,86,366. It may here be noted that the net earnings of the Mysore-Harihar line fell short of the amount paid as guaranteed interest by Rs. 1,94,372.

The Durbar have decided to bear their share of cost of final surveys and preparation of projects for the projected Arsikere-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicherry narrow gauge lines, which, it is understood, will amount to about Rs. 60,000. It is yet premature to say when actual construction will be taken up.

Survey and Settlement.—The taluk of Nanjangud was settled during the year, thus completing the settlement of all the taluks in the State, and there remained only the Sringeri Jaghir to be similarly dealt with. From the commencement of Survey Operations up to 30th June 1900, the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 70,04,861-9-4, while the annual addition to the revenue as a result of these operations is, though a fluctuating item, estimated at not less than 20 lakhs. It is proposed to institute a fresh or Revision Survey in the case of those taluks the original settlements of which have fallen in.

A quit-rent of Rs. 13-4-0 was imposed on inams confirmed by the Inam Settlement Department, bringing up the total to Rs. 72,410-1-11. The total addition to the revenue effected by means of the operations of this Department from the commencement was Rs. 8,75,517-2-6, or 79 per cent of its cost ; and the actual revenue to be recovered every year was Rs. 1,71,263-13-9.

Excise.—Though there were several adverse circumstances—such as high prices of food grains, the continued depression of the coffee industry, the prevalence of plague and the operation of plague restrictions,—which contributed to a decrease of over Rs. 90,000 under *Arrack*, (inclusive of local cess), and also affected toddy sales to some extent, yet the gross excise revenue was better than in the previous year by more than 2 lakhs of rupees. The increase occurred chiefly under *Toddy* (Date and Bagani), this branch of the excise administration having been successfully worked under the *tree-tax system*, which was in its second year of operation.

Forests.—The area of State Forests was increased by 8 square miles by the constitution of Kaginira, a Western Ghat Forest, in the Hassan district.

About 47½ acres were planted with teak and other timber species, and vacancies of previous years, plantings were replaced in about 24 acres; whilst 8,144 acres were dibbled over with sandal seeds.

There was a marked improvement in sandalwood sales during the year, the total quantity sold being 2,108½ tons as against 2,073¾, and realising Rs. 9,25,554 as against Rs. 7,89,760 at an average of Rs. 439 per ton against Rs. 381 of last year.

The receipts from timber, bamboos, firewood and other minor forest products fell short of the budget estimates by Rs. 1,11,648, owing to limited demand and plague restrictions.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 13,44,712. Deducting therefrom Rs. 4,55,500, being the charges under "Conservancy and works" and "Establishments," the net receipts were Rs. 8,89,212 as against Rs. 6,86,764 in the preceding year.

Kheddas.—Two chance captures of wild elephants were effected, and in all fifteen animals were roped. Thirteen including those left on hand from 1897, were disposed of. The revenue under "Kheddas" aggregated Rs. 13,814 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,685.

Education.—On the 30th June 1900, there were 3,884 institutions both public and private, with 97,052 boys and 15,754 girls, being 26·59 and 4·36 per cent of the male and female population of school-going age respectively. These figures compare favorably with those of the previous year and indicate that the institutions have almost recovered from the depressing effects of plague.

The results of the University Examinations show that 24 candidates from Mysore were successful in the English Language Branch, 37 in the Second Language Branch and a similar number in the Science Branch, of the B. A. Degree Examination, and that 49 passed the F. A., and 97 the Matriculation Examination.

The number of girls under instruction rose from 13,674 to 15,754. One Brahmin lady passed the F. A. Examination from the Maharani girls' school, being the first of her community in all Southern India to achieve this distinction. Two Brahmin ladies passed the Matriculation Examination from the same institution. Twenty-one female candidates from this and other institutions in Mysore passed the Local Lower Secondary Examination.

The upper classes of the Maharani girls' school were re-organized into a college department and a high school. The lower classes were formed into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and a Vernacular Training Class of the Lower Secondary Grade. Seven widows passed the Mysore Local Examinations and are qualifying themselves for teaching work; and several others are pursuing their studies in the same institution.

The amount spent on Education was Rs. 10,42,046, which was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	6,15,718
Local Funds	2,26,295
Municipal Funds	33,560
Fees	84,383
All other sources	82,090
Total ...	10,42,046

Oriental Library.—Three hundred and six manuscript volumes of Sanskrit and Kannada works and 467 printed volumes in Sanskrit, Kannada and English were

added to the Library. Four volumes of Sanskrit works bearing on Vedic Literature were published.

Mining and Geological Survey.—Mining—(i) Gold Mining.—The number of Mines carrying on operations during the year was 14 as against 16 in 1898-99, the decrease being due to the fact that the work in two Mines, which were only in the development stage, has been temporarily suspended pending arrangements for the transfer of the properties to other working companies. Of the 14 Mines mentioned above 10 are producing gold, and of these five are dividend paying. Particulars of gold production and royalty have already been given in the section on Finance, *ante.*

(*ii*) *Corundum.*—The right of collecting corundum is generally sold by public action throughout the State. A new departure was made this year by the grant of a license to collect this mineral in the district of Tumkur and parts of the districts of Kolar and Bangalore. The license is for a period of three years, and royalty is at a fixed rate on the produce obtained subject to a specified minimum amount per annum. A good deal of work has already been done in the above area, and several deposits of corundum have been opened up.

(*iii*) *General.*—No Mining leases or prospecting licenses were granted during the year pending a revision of the terms therefor, the final proposals in regard to which have now been formulated. A considerable amount of prospecting work has, however, been carried on departmentally in various parts of the State.

Inspection of Mines.—The number of official enquiries in connection with accidents and breaches of the Mining Rules held during the year under report was 259. The rate of accident for the year 1899 is estimated to be the lowest yet recorded, the death rate being 1·8 per 1,000 persons employed.

Geological Survey.—The earlier portion of the year was devoted to the preparation of reports and maps on the work done during the previous field season. The work of examining and describing specimens collected previous to 1898 was continued, and is now almost complete. A map of the State on a scale of 4 miles to the inch has been prepared, showing, as far as possible work already done by the survey. Some much needed improvements were made in the equipment for field parties and all officers available were placed on survey work in the Kolar district. This work has resulted in the mapping in considerable detail of about 500 square miles, including the belt of schists on which the Kolar Gold Field is situated. This belt was found to extend in a north and south direction for about 40 miles within the State of Mysore, the extension to the north of the present working Gold Field being about 24 miles. Some smaller patches of country in the Tumkur and Bangalore districts were also examined, and a report on the laterite in the Kolar and Bangalore districts has been received. An Officer of the Department has been, towards the close of the year, told off to make an enquiry into various economic products at present of minor importance.

Teaching Work.—Two courses of lectures in Geology, each consisting of about 150 lectures, are given every year, by officers of the Geological Department to students of the Central College, Bangalore. This year ten of the senior students were taken on a geological tour for a period of 14 days, and instructed in field work, geological mapping, etc.

Medical.—Two Local Fund dispensaries and three more branch dispensaries in the Bangalore City were opened during the year, making a total of 134 in the State. The number of patients treated was 907,842 or an increase of 223,276 patients over the figures of the preceding year.

There was a marked diminution in the total mortality from all causes, *viz.*, from 92,441 to 80,643. The births, on the other hand, increased from 76,847 to 90,368. The percentage of births and of deaths per mille of population was 18·6 and 16·6 respectively.

Archæology.—The work of the year has been principally devoted to the publication of the large mass of inscriptions collected in previous field-seasons, numbering over 9,000. Of these, about 2,000 have been published up-to-date, three-fifths have been printed in the original, and over one-third transliterated and translated. Two more volumes were completed as far as the inscriptions in the original are concerned, a third is nearly so, and a fourth is well advanced.

Among items of interest is the distinguished line of Gurus of the 12th century, described as of the *Sakti-parishe*, the *Muvarakoneya santati* and the *Parvatavali*. Also Lakulisa, so highly praised for *Siddhanta*, appears to have come to Balagami from North Arcot, and eventually went to Gujarat, where he founded the *Pasupata* sect.

Of new information relating to the Hoysalas, we find the last Ballala in 1330 holding his residence at Virupákshapattana, which has yet to be identified. His son was named Virupaksha-Ballala ; and as the Vijayanagar dynasty was established only six years later under the auspices of the god Virupaksha and the kings always sign their grants Sri Virupaksha,—we may have here a clue to the connection between the Hoysalas and their successors, the Vijayanagar kings.

The printing was completed of Nagavarma's *Kavyavalokana*, the standard work on poetics, never before published. A revised edition of the same author's *Karnataka Bhasha Bhushana* will be added as an Appendix. A volume illustrating the architecture of Mysore is under consideration.

Muzrai.—The revision of the scale of establishment and other charges in the several Muzrai institutions in the Mysore and Tumkur districts was effected during the year. 25 local committees were newly appointed to supervise the working of the Muzrai institutions, the total number of such committees at the close of the year being 148. Estimates amounting in all to Rs. 25,814-15-11, were sanctioned towards the repairs of 64 institutions; the charge was met as shown hereunder :--

	Rs.	a.	p.
From the funds of the institutions concerned ...	9,512	10	7
By contributions from devotees	3,333	6	1
By grants-in-aid from State Funds	12,968	15	3
Total ...	25,814	15	11

Legislation.—Eleven Regulations were passed during the year, and the more noteworthy among them were :—

The General Clauses Regulation, 1899.
The Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900.
The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.
The Mysore Electricity Regulation, 1900.

The first volume of the Mysore Code, comprising the Acts introduced before the Rendition, was published in October 1899.

Judicial Administration.—Civil litigation decreased to the extent of 4·72 per cent, the number of suits, Original and Small Causes, disposed of being 21,478 against 22,539 of the previous year, and their value Rs. 35,25,974-7-1 against Rs. 31,27,930-9-11. The criminal returns show a slight increase, the number of persons dealt with for heinous and ordinary offences being 28,390 against 26,853, of whom 8,847 were convicted as against 8,900 in the previous year.

Registration.—Seven special sub-registry offices of the third grade were newly opened during the year, in the marginally * noted stations.

*1. Gundlupet.
2. Maddagiri.
3. Sira.
4. Chintamani.
5. Mulbagal.
6. Malur.
7. Closepet.

Owing to the subsidence of plague and the consequent revival of trade, the total number of registrations rose from 39,678 to 50,962, of which 49,356 or 96·8 per cent, related to immovable property; and the receipts from Rs. 88,648 to Rs. 1,10,761. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,258 or nearly 64 per cent of the total receipts, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 40,503 in favor of the department.

Police.—The strength of the Regular Police Force consisted of 880 officers and 4,986 men, or 6 officers and 32 men more than on the 30th June 1899.

Including 1,434 pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal by the Police was 7,542. Five thousand one hundred and eighty-nine cases were disposed of, leaving 2,353 pending before Magistrates and the Police.

The percentage of convictions to total arrests was slightly better than in the previous year, *viz.*, 62·8 against 58·7, and that of acquittals and discharges slightly less, *viz.*, 23·3 against 25·9.

The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 48·4 or an increase of 7·2 per cent over that of the previous year.

Prisons.—There were in all 7,275 prisoners of all classes (6,916 males and 359 females) during the year, or an increase of 201 over the number for 1898-99. 35 were civil prisoners, 3,526 were under-trials, and the rest were convicts. 94 male and 9 female convicts were released from the jails and lock-ups in the State on the 6th June 1900 in honor of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. The total gross expenditure connected with jails and lock-ups during the year amounted to Rs. 96,346-5-2, and deducting therefrom cash receipts for labour and jail manufactured articles sold during the year, the net expenditure was Rs. 58,987-1-6.

Military.—The strength of the cavalry and infantry regiments consisted of 2,725 officers and men. In the reorganization of the Mysore State Cavalry, the strength of combatants, of all ranks, in the Imperial Service Regiment was reduced from 613 to 516, and in the Local Service Regiment from 542 to 398.

State Life Insurance.—Five hundred and thirty policies, assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,82,601 against a monthly premium of Rs. 931-8-0, were accepted during the year.

Nineteen casualties, of which 5 were due to plague, were reported, involving claims to bonus to the extent of Rs. 16,835.

The financial position of the fund was satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance on 1st July 1899	4,29,542	15	5
Receipts on account of premium, etc.	1,20,231	8	0
Interest on the monthly balance of the fund ...	14,917	2	1
Total Receipts ...	5,64,691	9	6

Deducting an expenditure of Rs. 21,013-10-0, as noted in the margin,* there was left a closing balance of Rs. 5,43,677-15-6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
*Management ...	2,201	2	0
Bonus paid ...	18,812	8	0
Total ...	21,013	10	0

At the close of the year there remained on the books 4,084 effective policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 28,84,129 against a monthly premium of Rs. 10,509-8-0.

Agricultural Banks.—The effect of plague as well of the unfavorable season prospects has been to retard the progress of these institutions during the year. Out of 63 banks, 3 carried on no business, 12 showed small deficits at the end of the year, and the remaining 48 were in different stages of development. The banks granted loans to the extent of Rs. 2,24,733, of which Rs. 1,95,749 was repaid, during the year. The income from these transactions and other items amounted to Rs. 65,763 against Rs. 75,822 in the previous year; and the expenditure, in the shape of interest, establishment charges, etc., to Rs. 53,357 as against Rs. 68,205. There was thus a net profit of Rs. 12,406, which, being added to the reserve of the previous year, raised the amount under this head to Rs. 34,421-10-11. The total amount of loans remaining due by the banks to Government was Rs. 13,58,567 and to depositors Rs. 15,485. The aggregate value of immovable property owned by members, who have pledged their united credit, amounted to Rs. 43,40,000.

Loans and Advances—Encumbered Inamdars.—For the relief of encumbered inamdars a sum of Rs. 1,06,271 was advanced during the year, which being added to the balance of Rs. 2,14,139 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total amount advanced was Rs. 3,20,410 of which Rs. 10,978 was recovered, leaving, at the close of the year, an unadjusted balance of Rs. 3,09,432.

Land Improvement Loans.—The loans granted for the improvement of lands was Rs. 41,666, which together with the unadjusted balance of previous years amounted to Rs. 3,62,311, of which Rs. 17,655 was adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,44,656 due to Government.

Advances for Irrigation Wells.—For the construction of 2,984 irrigation wells, advances to the extent of Rs. 6,76,712 were sanctioned since 1891-92. These figures include Rs. 20,968 advanced during the year for 143 wells. 1,703 wells were actually completed, and the rest were in different stages of construction.

Agricultural Chemistry.—The Chemical Laboratory is in course of erection. A large portion of the necessary apparatus and chemicals have arrived, and analytical work will begin shortly.

The arecanut gardens in the Kadur and Shimoga districts, affected with *koleroga*, were inspected by the Agricultural Chemist, who has also devoted some time for study of the insect pests and plant diseases in the Kadur district. For purposes of demonstration, Bordeaux mixture was applied to growing crops near various villages, and, though applied rather late, good results were obtained. Much useful information was furnished to enquirers in connection with plant diseases and insect pests as also fertilizers, soils and sugar cane.

Government Museum.—The subsidence of plague has improved the general attendance of visitors, who numbered 157,741 against 101,516 in the previous year.

Much attention has been given to descriptive labelling and the preparation of catalogues. The collection of country drugs has been increased, and the Curator has completed the second edition of his useful hand-book on "Country and Bazzaar medicines."

Botany and Horticulture.—The figuring of Mysore plants in water colors is a purely scientific work in which a native artist has been engaged under Mr. Cameron's instructions for several years. The number of plants thus figured is 450.

The mahogany tree has been established at Bangalore and seeded so freely that 2,000 seedlings have been raised. Many other valuable trees and plants are being established with equal success.

Attempts are being made to improve the strain of coffee by crossing the flowers.

The introduction of good fodder plants is also receiving attention.

Statistics and Census.—Arrangements have been made for the periodical publication of agricultural statistics by taluks, and statistics of the rail borne trade of the State from year to year; and the first set of these interesting tables was duly published in the Gazette some time ago for general information.

Arrangements are being made for taking the decennial Census of the population in Mysore on the 1st of March next; and the Government desire the cordial co-operation of all classes of the people to ensure the accuracy of this important undertaking, by educated men volunteering their services as supervisors and enumerators in large numbers as on previous occasions, and by all individuals furnishing correct information to be entered in the Census schedules.

Viceregal Visit.—In conclusion, Her Highness the Maharani-Regent desires it to be announced that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to accept Her Highness' invitation to pay a visit to the State, which event will take place on 30th November next. Her Highness feels sure that all classes of the people of Mysore will join most heartily in giving the illustrious guest an enthusiastic welcome, and receive His Lordship in a manner befitting his exalted station.

MYSORE,
6th October 1900.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

APPENDIX.

Preliminary Budget Estimates for the year 1900-1901.

Heads of Receipts	Final, 1898-99	Preliminary, 1899-1900	Estimate, 1900-1901	Heads of Expenditure	Final, 1898-99	Preliminary, 1899-1900	Estimate, 1900-1901
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	95,34,042	95,13,274	99,04,000	Subsidy	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
Salt	19,746	17,318	19,000	Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Stamps	6,44,294	7,73,667	7,52,000	Pensions to the members of the Royal Family.	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
Excise—				Political Pensions including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs.	79,364	81,777	85,000
Arrack	18,88,866	18,01,651	20,23,000	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,52,628	66,130	1,10,000
Toddy	12,87,846	16,05,799	19,41,000	Land Revenue Establishment	10,83,769	10,78,531	11,26,680
Miscellaneous ...	95,347	94,868	1,00,000	Remuneration of village officers	6,97,478	6,84,332	7,27,320
Sayer	3,19,336	3,81,528	3,16,000	Stamps	34,941	30,105	29,000
Mohatarfa	2,17,639	2,16,206	2,24,000	Excise	2,63,973	2,71,571	2,87,000
Forests—				Sayer	15,190	14,384	16,000
Sandalwood	7,99,352	9,41,360	8,11,000	Forests including Elephant Kheddas.	4,99,928	4,68,159	5,25,000
Timber	1,13,731	1,62,600	1,92,600	Gold Mining	11,480	9,241	...
Minor Forest produce ...	2,56,077	2,40,752	2,71,000	Registration	65,297	70,258	74,000
Kheddas	4,807	13,914	18,409	Amrit Mahal	34,190	34,624	36,660
Gold Mining	11,63,525	11,90,834	2,50,000	Interest	2,34,851	2,55,478	2,49,000
Registration	88,648	1,10,761	1,14,000	General Administration ...	4,90,348	5,05,232	5,43,801
Amrit Mahal	22,683	14,032	39,000	Law and Justice—			
Investment Account ...	4,70,846	3,69,118	3,0 ,000	Courts	9,07,325	9,01,735	9,42,572
Interest on Deposits in the Madras Bank.				Jails	97,985	1,03,990	1,10,428
Interest on Loans and Arrears of Revenue.	1,26,448	1,40,624	90,000	Police	9,27,163	9,51,103	10,80,000
Law and Justice—				Education	5,73,966	6,12,930	7,12,000
Courts	53,496	62,369	60,000	Muzrai	3,72,266	3,22,922	3,41,000
Jails	17,840	17,295	17,000	Medical	3,42,464	3,67,047	4,25,000
Police	20,081	7,755	3,000	Government Houses ...	94,762	79,564	66,295
Education	79,744	90,520	95,000	Scientific and Minor Departments.	2,20,878	2,20,803	2,84,340
Medical	21,687	27,085	18,000	Superannuation, Pensions and Gratuities, etc.	8,70,025	3,18,267	3,19,000
Scientific and Minor Departments.	9,513	8,877	9,000	Stationery and Printing ...	1,90,026	1,79,512	1,72,904
Stationery and Printing ...	5,787	6,598	7,000	Premia, etc., on Government of India Pronotes purchased.	37,268	50,683	43,000
Public Works and Sanitary ...	30,566	26,421	28,000	Other items	2,85,657	2,14,839	7,75,000
Other items	2,39,718	2,12,629	1,37,000	Public Works including special sanitary works.	32,50,728	34,17,332	25,78,000
				Army	9,88,996	9,72,881	10,93,000
Total ...	1,75,31,665	1,80,47,755	1,74,39,000	Plague	7,50,640	4,64,627	3,25,000
				Famine relief	4,344	4,796	...
				Total ...	1,86,37,930	1,78,12,853	1,81,37,000
State Railways	4,37,909	3,04,244	6,00,000	State Railways	13,76,951	12,86,366	9,42,000
Total including State Railways.	1,79,69,574	1,83,51,999	1,80,39,000	Total including State Railways	2,00,14,881	1,90,99,219	1,90,79,000
Toddy Revenue of Civil and Military Station.	7,289	...	...	Toddy Revenue payable to Civil and Military Station.	7,289	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,79,76,863	1,83,51,999	1,80,39,000	Grand Total ...	2,00,22,170	1,90,99,219	1,90,79,000